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Indian and Colonial Restaurant.

RAM SINGH DEL MAYO SCHOOL OF ART LAHORE

Published under the patronage of the Government of India.

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LONDON AGENT—BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, PICCADILLY, W

IRON WORK.

From Objects and Drawings in the South Kensington Museum.

In 28 Parts, price 28/-.

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W. GRIGGS,
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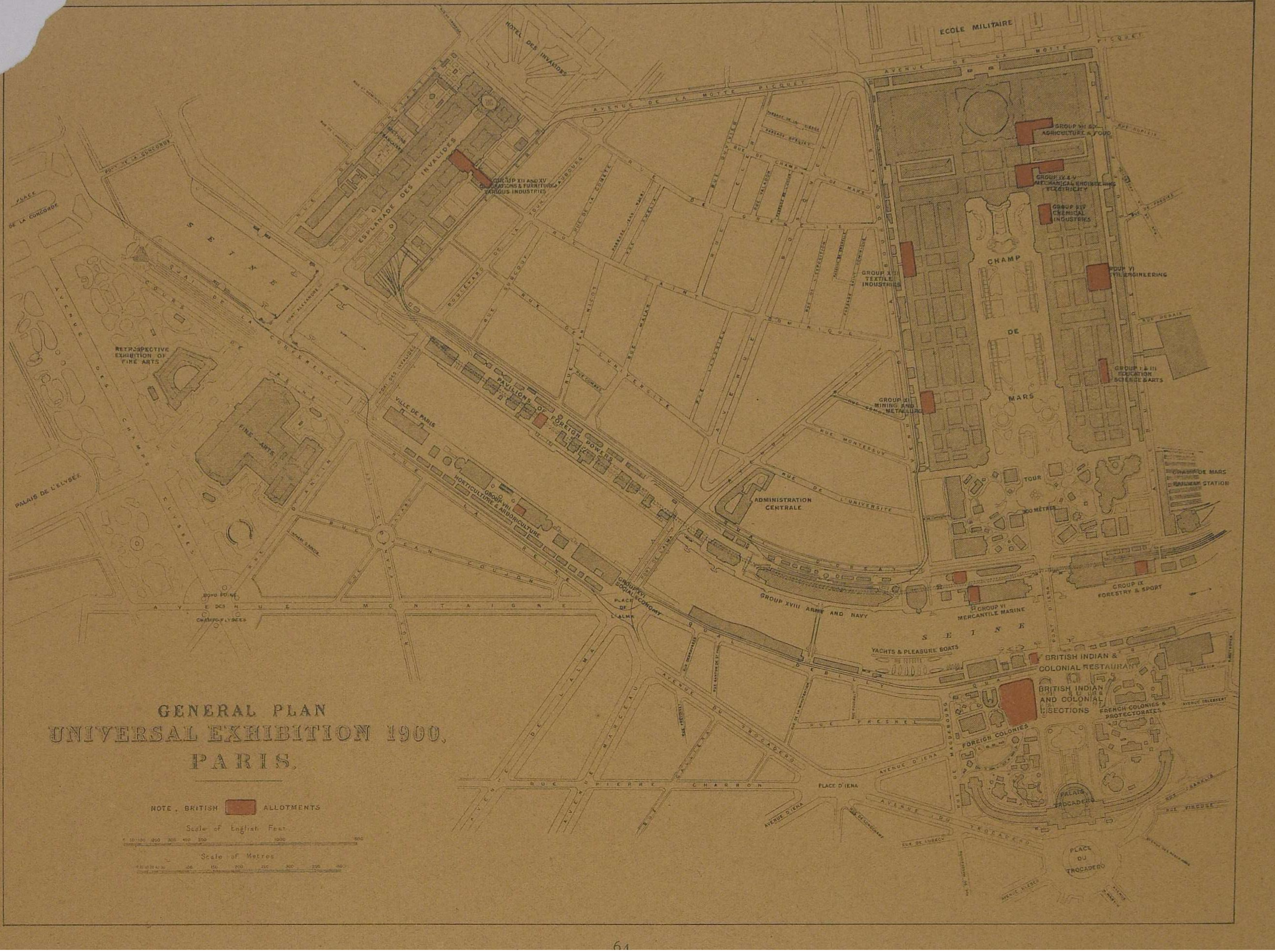
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THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1900.

THE Paris Exhibition of 1889 proved to be so beneficial in all ways to France generally and to the city of Paris in particular, that almost before it closed its gates a scheme for an even greater and more magnificent Exhibition was in active preparation. In July, 1892, the official decree sanctioning the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1900 was signed by the President of the French Republic, the late M. Carnot.

The estimated cost of the Exhibition is considerably over £4,000,000 sterling. This large sum has been raised in part by the issue of 3¼ million bonds of 20 francs each, which entitle the holder to 20 admission tickets and a chance in certain lotteries, together with subsidies amounting to 100 million francs from the Paris Municipality and the State.

If the whole of the tickets issued are used, it means a total of 65,000,000 visitors, or over 350,000 a day. In 1889 the daily average was about 140,000 visitors. The authorities believe that their enormous expenditure will be more than met by the receipts from the numerous concessions and the gate-money.

The site upon which the Exhibition of next year is to be held is practically the same as that of 1889, excepting the addition of some land reclaimed along the banks of the Seine, and its total area is about 340 acres. It must, however, be remembered that it is situated in the very heart of Paris. The public parks on both sides of the river have been utilised, and include the Champ des Mars, the Trocadero Gardens and Palace, and the greater part of the Champs Elysées. The two portions—the Place des Invalides and the Champs Elysées—are connected by the new bridge, the Pont d'Alexandre III.

The following extracts from the speech made by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at the first meeting of the Royal Commission, held at Marlborough House on the 17th February, 1898, very clearly indicate the leading features of this great Exhibition, which is to celebrate the closing year of a century of marvellous social, industrial and artistic progress :—

"The plans and classification which will be laid before you will give the Commission some idea of the scope and magnitude of the Exhibition. I will only mention on this head that it will be divided into 18 Groups, comprising 120 Classes, in which provision will be made for the display of every kind of Art, Industry, and Manufacture. The guiding principle is that similar products, from whatever part of the world they may come, should be shown side by side, and in this respect the Exhibition of 1900 will differ from its predecessors, in which the products of each country have usually been collected together. The arrangement, though less favourable to a striking national display, has many advantages, and admits of a ready comparison of the arts and industries of one country with similar arts and industries of others. No one who reads the official reports can fail to be impressed by the skill with which the classification has been compiled, and by the largeness of conception which marks the organisation of this great enterprise. I will only add that the scheme is being carried out on a scale of magnificence never before approached, even in Paris, and that the Exhibition bids fair to surpass any of its predecessors in extent and splendour.

"Evidence of the interest which the Exhibition has excited throughout the civilised world is to be found in the universal acceptance of the invitations to take part in it, and in the large grants which have been made by Foreign Powers. Germany, for instance, has already voted no less than £250,000, and I understand is prepared to give more if necessary, while smaller States, such as Switzerland, which has voted £66,000, have provided large sums from public funds, showing the value which they attach to this opportunity of displaying their productions and competing for the trade of the world. The French section itself will occupy about half of the available space, and will offer a representation of French arts and industries such as no other nation can hope to rival in completeness.

"The importance of the Exhibition, and the influence which it is likely to have on the industry and art of this country, have been recognised by the appointment of a Royal Commission larger in numbers and more comprehensive in character than any previous Commission appointed for a similar purpose, and a grant of money has been placed at our disposal, which I fear will prove insufficient. I trust that we may be able to prevail upon the Treasury to considerably augment the grant. India, the Colonies, and all the great interests and industries of the Empire are largely represented.

"I wish to take this opportunity of impressing upon the Commission the importance of securing that all articles sent to Paris, whether their value be great or small, should be the best of their kind. They will be judged in comparison with similar things produced in other countries, and will be exposed to the severest criticism.

"Space has been secured for our exhibitors in the buildings and grounds. The negotiations, though somewhat protracted, have been brought to a conclusion which will, I hope, be deemed satisfactory. The Exhibition, large as it is, is limited, and it was impossible to satisfy the demands of all competitors in full. We have, however, obtained allotments in every one of the 18 groups, and the area which we have secured is larger than the area placed at our disposal in 1878, and much larger than the area given to us in 1889. The French authorities have shown every disposition to meet our just requirements so far as they could do so without unfairness to others, and have shown a degree of courtesy and friendliness which I am glad to recognise.

"It is not to be expected that a Commission such as this can meet often, or that it could, as a body, perform many of the duties with which it is charged. These duties are so numerous and so varied that they could only be carried out by Committees comparatively small in numbers, and I propose to ask the Commissioners to assist me by serving on the Committees, of which the lists will now be read. A Committee is necessary for Executive duties, and another for Finance, over both of which I intend to preside. The other Committees, it will be observed, correspond closely with the groups of the classification.

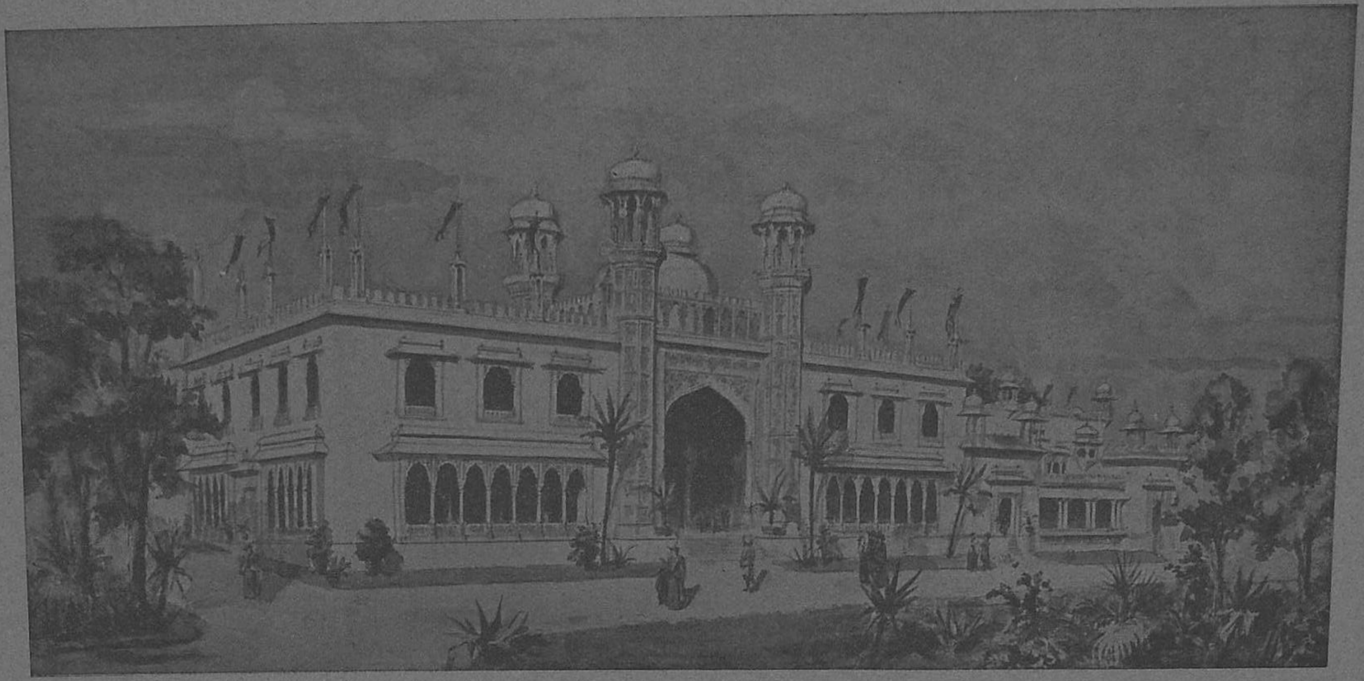
"The interval of two years between the present time and the date fixed for sending in exhibits is none too long for the preparations which so large an enterprise will entail. I trust that full advantage will be taken of the time at our disposal, and that our united efforts will result in a display not unworthy of the Empire."

The personal and active interest that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as Executive President of the Royal Commission, has from the first taken in the organisation of the British Section at Paris has largely conduced to the eminently successful result of the appeal made for exhibits from the United Kingdom. The demands for space were, indeed, so great that it has been found quite impossible to find room for less than half the applicants. Between 500 and 600 of the leading manufacturing and industrial firms of Great Britain and Ireland have been allotted space in fourteen out of the eighteen groups into which the Exhibition is divided. This conclusively shows how highly representation at this great international competition is appreciated as a means of world-wide advertisement.

Colonel Herbert Jekyll (the Secretary of the Royal Commission) and his staff have spared no efforts in assisting exhibitors, and in obtaining for them every possible privilege, and it is gratifying to be able to state that their labours in this respect have given universal satisfaction.

Paris Universal Exhibition, 1900.

British Indian Section.



75.—Perspective View Indian Pavilion.

THE BRITISH INDIAN AND CEYLON SECTIONS OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The demands for space in the main buildings of the Paris Exhibition were so overwhelming, that at one time the French Executive proposed to instal all Colonies and Protectorates of the participating countries, including their own Colonies, on a site some four miles distant from the main Exhibition buildings, and the two sections were to have been connected by a special railway. At the Brussels Exhibition of 1897 a similar course was adopted, but with most unsatisfactory results. On this scheme of the French authorities being laid before the various Governments concerned, the objections raised to it were so strong that it was abandoned. Arrangements were then made with the city of Paris to locate all Colonies and Protectorates in the Trocadero Gardens; the countries interested being left to provide, at their own expense, all the necessary buildings required for the display of their exhibits. The British Royal Commission succeeded, after prolonged negotiations with the French Executive, in obtaining an allotment of about 60,000 superficial feet in the Trocadero Gardens for the exhibits from India and the Colonies.

Early in February, 1898, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed the following Members of the Royal Commission as a Committee to organise and administer an Indian and Ceylon Section at the Paris Exhibition:—

Chairman—The Right. Hon. Lord George F. Hamilton, M.P.

Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.
Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., M.P.
Sir George C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E.
Sir Edward C. Buck, K.C.S.I.
Major-General Sir Owen T. Burne, G.C.I.E.
Major-General Sir Arthur E. A. Ellis, K.C.V.O.
Sir Henry S. King, K.C.I.E., M.P.
Sir James L. Mackay, K.C.I.E.
General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B.
Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.
Sir Cecil C. Smith, G.C.M.G.
C. Purdon Clarke, Esq., C.I.E.
John L. Kipling, Esq., C.I.E.
Henry W. Uloth, Esq.
Col. Herbert Jekyll, C.M.G., *Sec. Royal Commission.*

Honorary Secretary—Benjamin J. Rose, Esq.

Honorary Architect—C. Purdon Clarke, Esq., C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A.

Acting Architect—Charles Clowes, Esq.

Bankers and Official Agents to the Indian Committee—Messrs. Henry S. King & Co.

Sub-Agents—Messrs. T. N. Singh & Co.

At the first meeting of this Committee, held shortly after, it was announced that the Government of India were unable, in consequence of the heavy demands on the Indian Exchequer caused by the recent war, famine and plague, to make any grant in aid of the official representation of British India at Paris in 1900. No portion of the Parliamentary Vote of £135,000 being available for this purpose, the Committee found themselves in a position of considerable difficulty in arranging for an Indian Section. At this juncture Sir H. Seymour King, M.P., a member of the Committee, generously offered to guarantee a sum of £12,000 for the purpose of providing a suitable building, and the necessary administration, for an Indian Section at the Paris Exhibition. This munificent offer was at once unanimously accepted by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and by the Indian Committee, and they immediately appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Sir O. Burne (Chairman), Sir H. S. King, Sir G. Birdwood, Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, with Mr. Rose (Secretary), to make the necessary arrangements for the preparation of the plans of the Indian Pavilion to be erected on the site in the Trocadero Gardens (containing an area of about 22,000 square feet) which had been allotted by the Royal Commission to India.

Mr. Charles Clowes prepared, under the direction of Messrs. C. Purdon Clarke and B. J. Rose, an admirable design for an Indian Pavilion (which is reproduced in Plates 68, 69, and 70), and this was sent to the French Commission for approval. After some delay the architect of the French Executive reported that he could not pass the proposed plans, it being explained that they did not contemplate the erection of anything more than light pavilions and kiosks in the Trocadero Gardens. This led to prolonged negotiations, and late in 1898 Sir Seymour King having heard that the French Executive had privately raised objections to the funds for the Indian Section being provided from a private source, asked to be permitted to withdraw his offer, in the hope that the Government of India would be able to take his place. The whole matter was represented to the Secretary of State for India, and early this year the Royal Commission were informed that the Government of India had decided to grant the £12,000 needed.

The French Executive having supplied a plan indicating the manner in which they would suggest that the proposed Indian and Colonial Pavilions should be arranged in the Trocadero Gardens, Messrs. Clarke and Rose sketched out a modified scheme for an Indian and Ceylon Section, following as far as possible the lines of the

French ground plan, and from these Mr. Charles Clowes, the architect to the Indian Committee, designed the very tasteful pavilion shown in Plates 71 to 74. These revised designs were approved by the French Executive in February last. As will be seen from the perspective views of the buildings we give, the Indian and Ceylon Pavilions will be characteristically Oriental in appearance. They are being constructed of timber and iron, faced with fibrous plaster, and they will be lavishly decorated both within and without in plaster relief, richly decorated in the best Indian style. Handsome galleries surround the interior of the Imperial and Private Exhibitors Courts, the ground floors being broken into bays by graceful columns and pierced screens, all exact copies of good Indian examples from the India Museum at South Kensington.

The grand entrance and vestibule will be a most prominent feature; the walls of its interior are to be decorated in colour mainly from designs in Col. Jacob's magnificent work, the "Jeypore Portfolio of Architectural Details." The floor will be paved with a parquetry of Indian woods. The flight of steps at the entrance will, it is hoped, be of green marble, supplied by the Baroda State.

In the general prospectus issued by the Indian and Ceylon Committee it is stated that:—

"The Indian Section, as will be seen from the accompanying plans, &c., will be divided into three courts:—

(A) The Imperial, in which the exhibits of the Government of India and of Native States will be shown;

(B) The Private Exhibitors, in which the more artistic productions of Indian manufacturers, merchants, and others will be displayed; and

(C) The Commercial, in which the trade and economic samples will be exhibited.

"The total space at the disposal of the Indian Committee is exceedingly limited, and intending exhibitors are therefore advised to make as early application as possible, to prevent disappointment.

"In order to partially defray the heavy cost the Indian Committee have incurred in erecting the Indian Pavilion, a general charge for space will have to be made.

"The rate will necessarily depend on the position of the space required, but the minimum charge for space on the ground floor will be at the rate of £1 per superficial foot."

The Imperial Court.—The official contributions of the Government of India will, it is understood, mainly consist of elaborate collections of timbers, carved wood-work, and forest products, specimens of the varied and rich mineral wealth of India, together with some carpets, hangings, &c. These collections are being prepared in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, under the direction of the Secretary, Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S.I.

A striking and attractive feature of this court will be a central stand or trophy of carved wood and stone-work, some 36 feet long and 12 feet wide, and over 25 feet in height. This trophy is being prepared in India, from designs made by and under the general superintendence of Mr. B. Ribbentrop, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Forests, to whom the Government of India have entrusted the whole of the arrangements of this court. The trophy, a sketch of which we reproduce in Plate 77, has been designed to show in the most effective manner possible, specimens of all the best carving executed on various ornamental woods produced in India, and at the same time to provide a handsome and suitable show-case for the valuable art productions which are being generously contributed by the Native States. On its longer sides the trophy will be pierced by an archway, flanked by richly ornamented columns and carved panel-work. The two sides have been allotted to Burmese and Punjab carvers; and whilst one end will show carved work of the Mysore State, the other end will exhibit that from Baroda. The show-cases are to be carried on marble pedestals, and the floor under the archway will be of ornamental parquetry, with polished panelling of Indian woods, &c. It is believed that the trophy will be a commanding and worthy exhibit of Indian workmanship.

Sir Edward Buck, one of the members of the Indian Committee of the Royal Commission, on his recent visit to India, was permitted to ascertain from the various Native States if they would give the Indian Committee their co-operation and assistance in completing the equipment of the Imperial Court at Paris. Most of them have expressed their cordial readiness to participate, and Sir Edward Buck has been fortunate enough to arrange for the contribution to the Indian Section of most valuable collections illustrative of the industrial and more sumptuary art productions of the leading Native States.

The whole of the upper floor of the Imperial Court will be utilised for the exhibition of forestry and mineral specimens, maps, diagrams, photographs, &c. The Government of India have decided to send several qualified officials to Paris to assist in the proper arrangement of their important collections, and to supply to all those out of the many millions visiting the Exhibition who may desire it, expert information regarding the boundless economic resources of the Empire of India.

The Private Exhibitors Court.—We understand that the Indian Committee have been very successful in disposing of space in this Court, and that only two or three bays now remain unallotted. The Madras cigar industry

will be prominently represented, and space has been allotted to Indian condiment, textile, art-ware, &c., merchants, as well as to some of the principal importers of Indian products. We give an illustration of this Court in Plate 78.

The Commercial Court.—The Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, it is understood, are endeavouring to obtain suitable exhibits of the products of the numerous large manufacturing industries that have been so successfully carried on in India during the last decade or so. It is thought that a collective exhibit, showing the immense recent stride India has made in this direction, would tend more powerfully than anything else to show the latent capabilities of the country, and indirectly be the cause of attracting the capital so much needed for the development of the country. It has been a matter of some surprise that the various Chambers of Commerce in India, have not been more alive to the immense importance of the Paris Exhibition as a means of extending India's trade with the Continent.

The Indian Tea Courts.—An admirable position on either side of the main entrance, which leads directly through the Indian and on to the Colonial Sections, has been allotted to the Indian Tea Association. The tea verandahs will be surrounded by carved-wood screens, and the entrance to the Courts from the Central Avenue will be through a handsome carved archway, which is shown in Plate 76. These are being prepared in India under the direction of Mr. Ribbentrop, C.I.E.

From the plan of the tea space, given in Plate 74, it will be seen that two spacious tea rooms have been arranged, one in the Imperial Court and the other in the Private Exhibitors Court, having entrances from these Courts as well as from the Central Avenue and the Verandahs. The Indian Committee, it must be confessed, have done their best to give the utmost prominence to this important industry, and a Sub-Committee of the Tea Association in London has been appointed to fully take every advantage of the unique opportunity thus afforded them of making Indian teas better known on the Continent. The drinking of tea is steadily increasing among the French people, especially in Paris, and the Tea Association are to be commended for the wise steps they are taking to advertise Indian teas in a worthy manner. It is understood that the Indian Tea Association have entrusted all the arrangements of the Tea Courts to Mr. E. Langdale, who has so successfully represented the Association at many past Exhibitions, notably at the Healtheries in 1884 and at the Empire of India Exhibition of 1895-6.

The well-known firm of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. have undertaken the duties of Bankers and General Agents to the Indian and Ceylon Committee; whilst Messrs. T. N. Singh & Co., of 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., have been appointed Sub-Agents. The Indian and Colonial Pavilions are being erected by Messrs. Humphreys of Pimlico.

In conclusion, we may mention that British India occupies a more prominent position, and far larger space at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, than she has ever held at any previous International Exhibition, and it has given us great satisfaction in being able to show that Lord George Hamilton and his Committee, with the powerful assistance of the Government of India, are doing their utmost to ensure a representation of India in every way worthy of that Empire.

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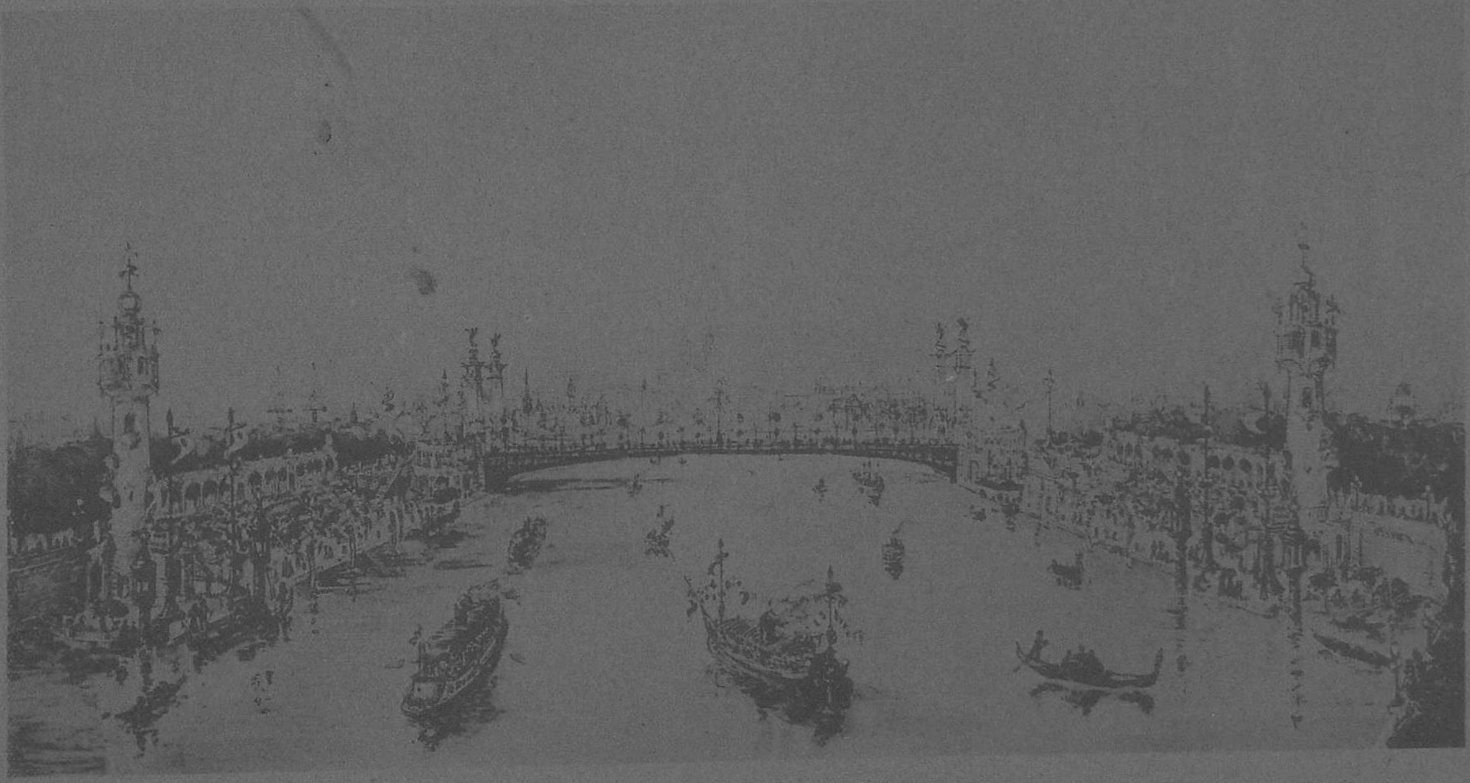
PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

65.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW, PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE.

PA[illegible] UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

66.—B[illegible] V[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]NVALIDE[illegible]

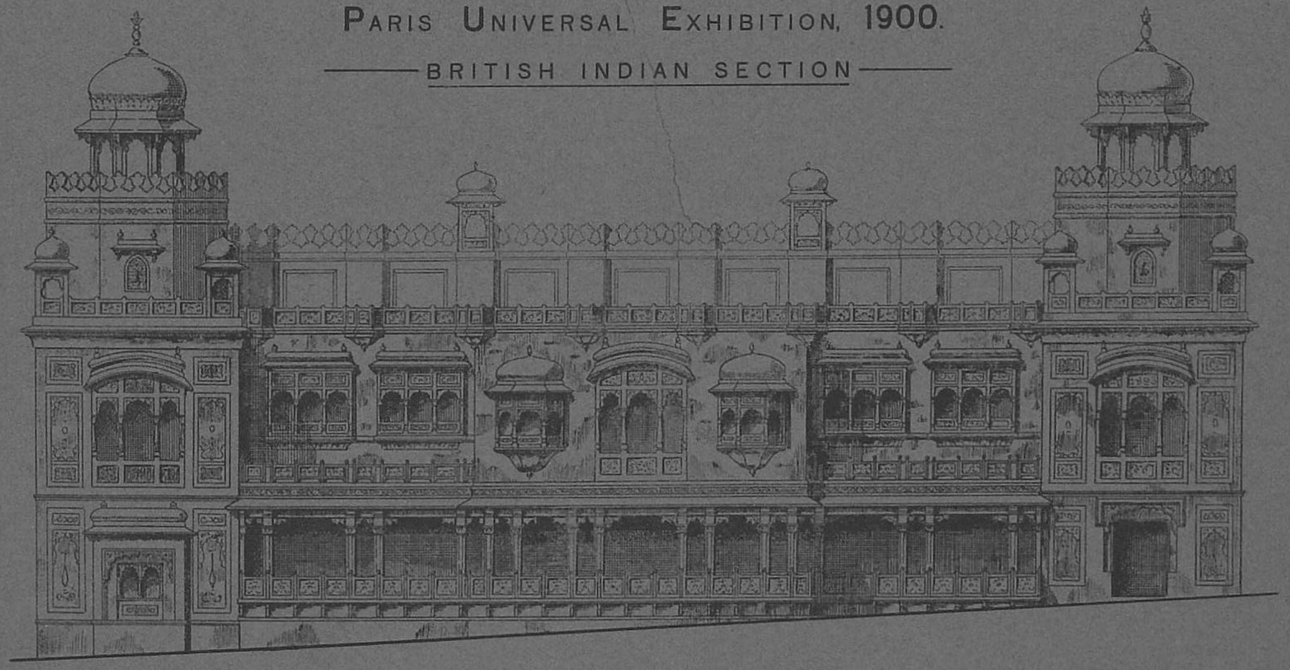


Paris Universal Exhibition, 1900.

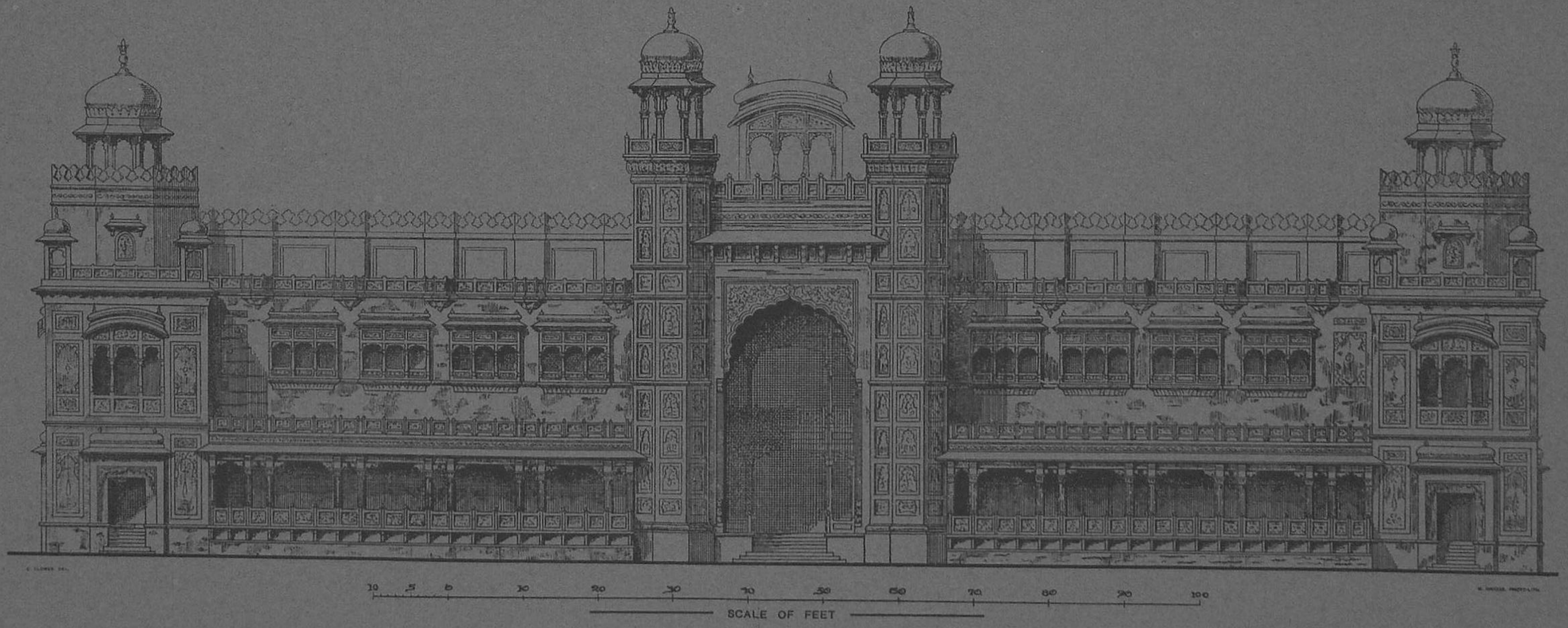
67.—Views from the River Seine.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

BRITISH INDIAN SECTION

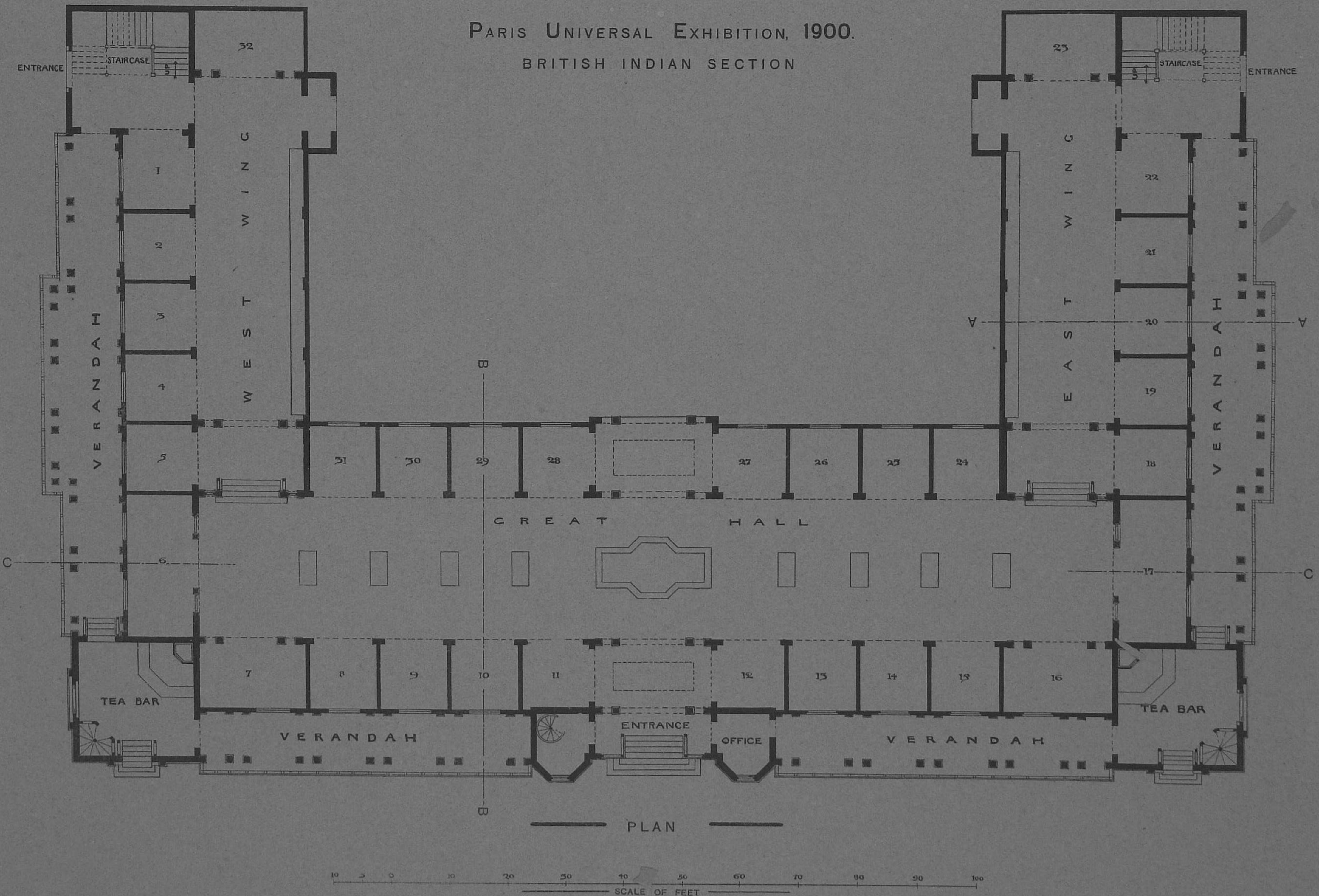


SIDE ELEVATION

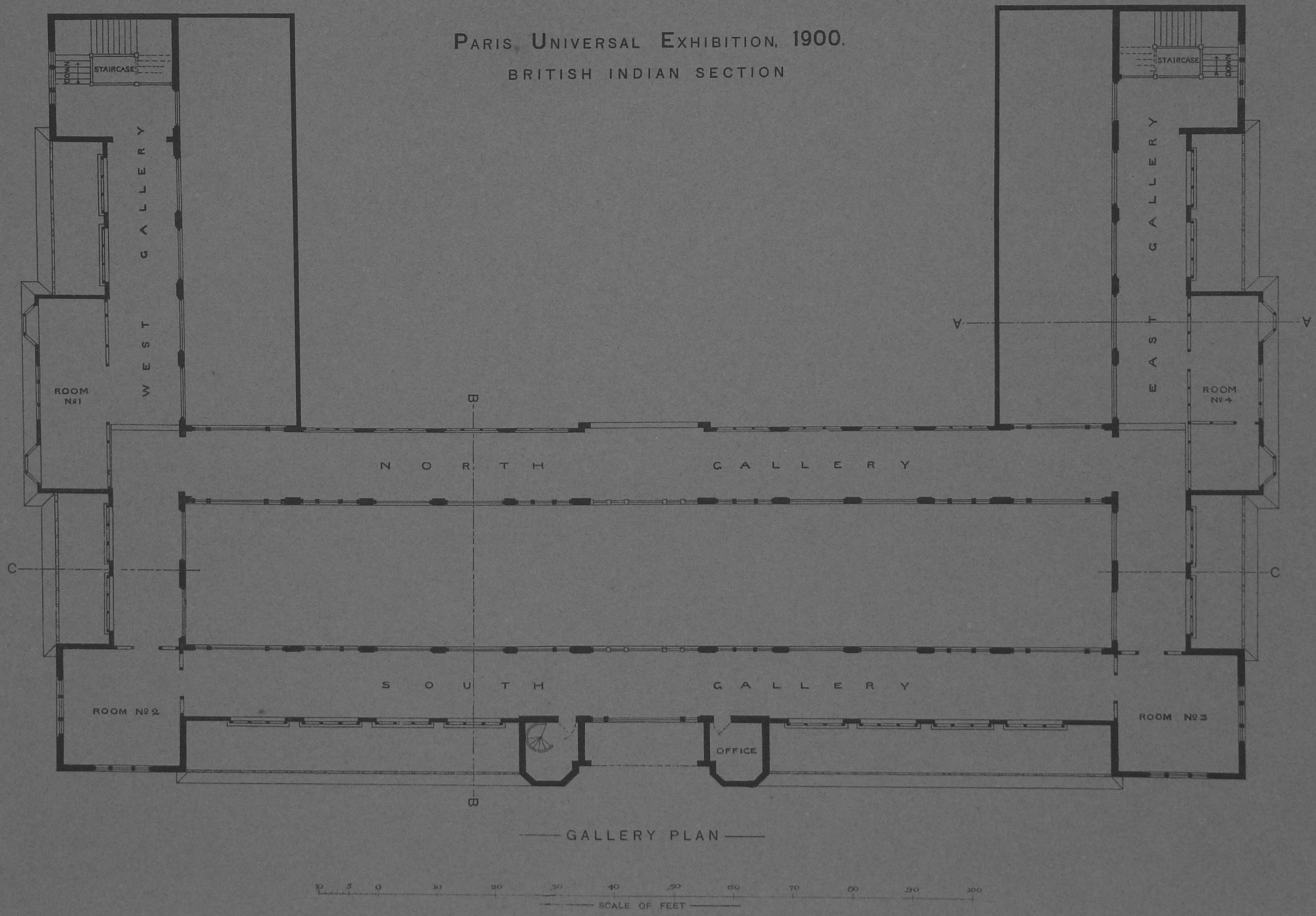


PRINCIPAL ELEVATION

68.—ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR INDIAN SECTION.



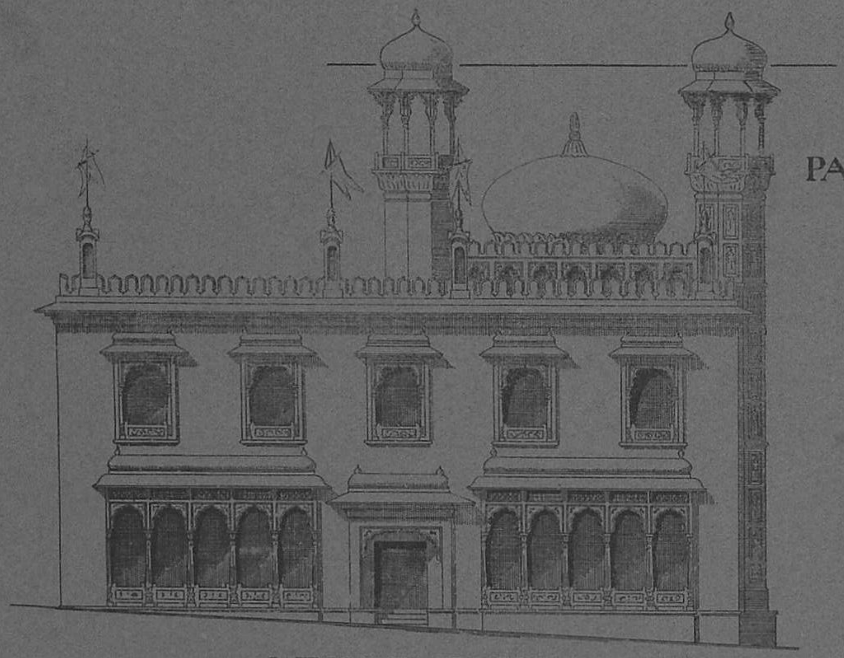
69.—ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR INDIAN SECTION.



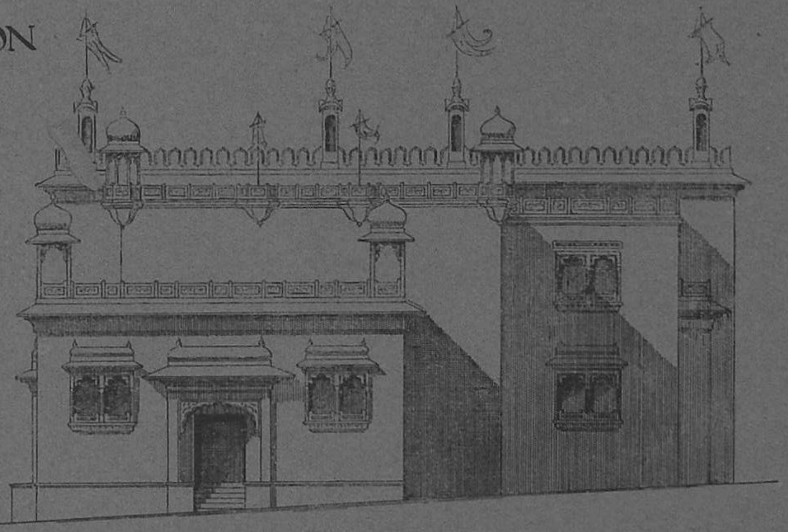
70.—Original Design for Indian Section.

PARIS · UNIVERSAL · EXHIBITION
1900
BRITISH · INDIAN · SECTION

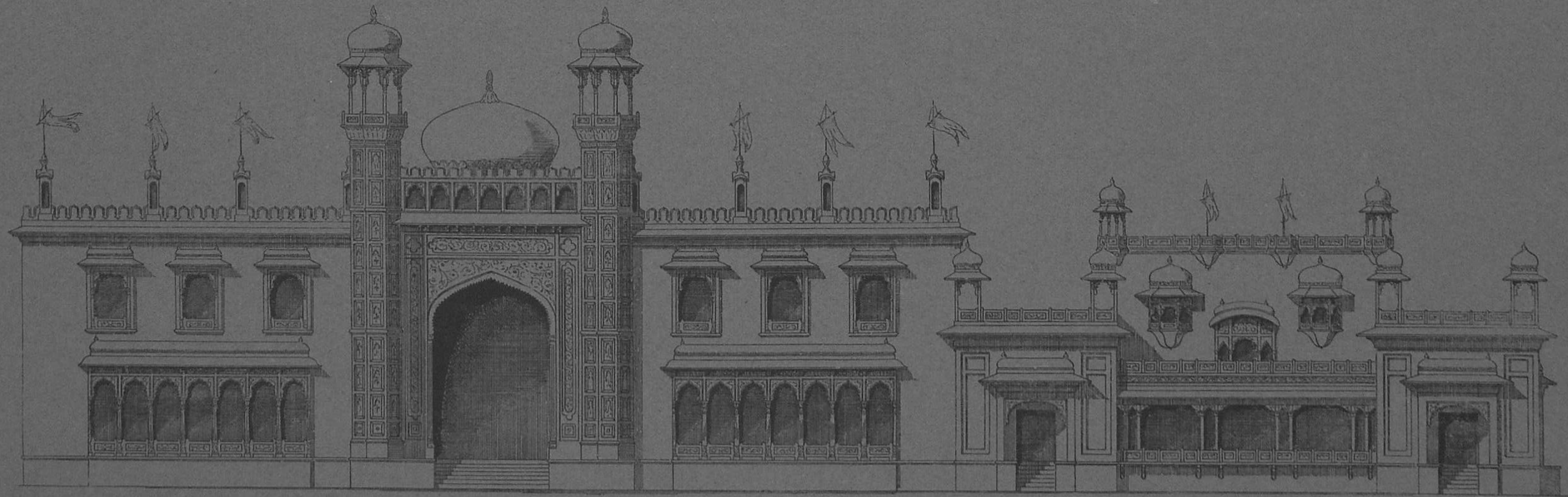
— Scale 8 Feet - 1 Inch —



WEST · ELEVATION



EAST · ELEVATION

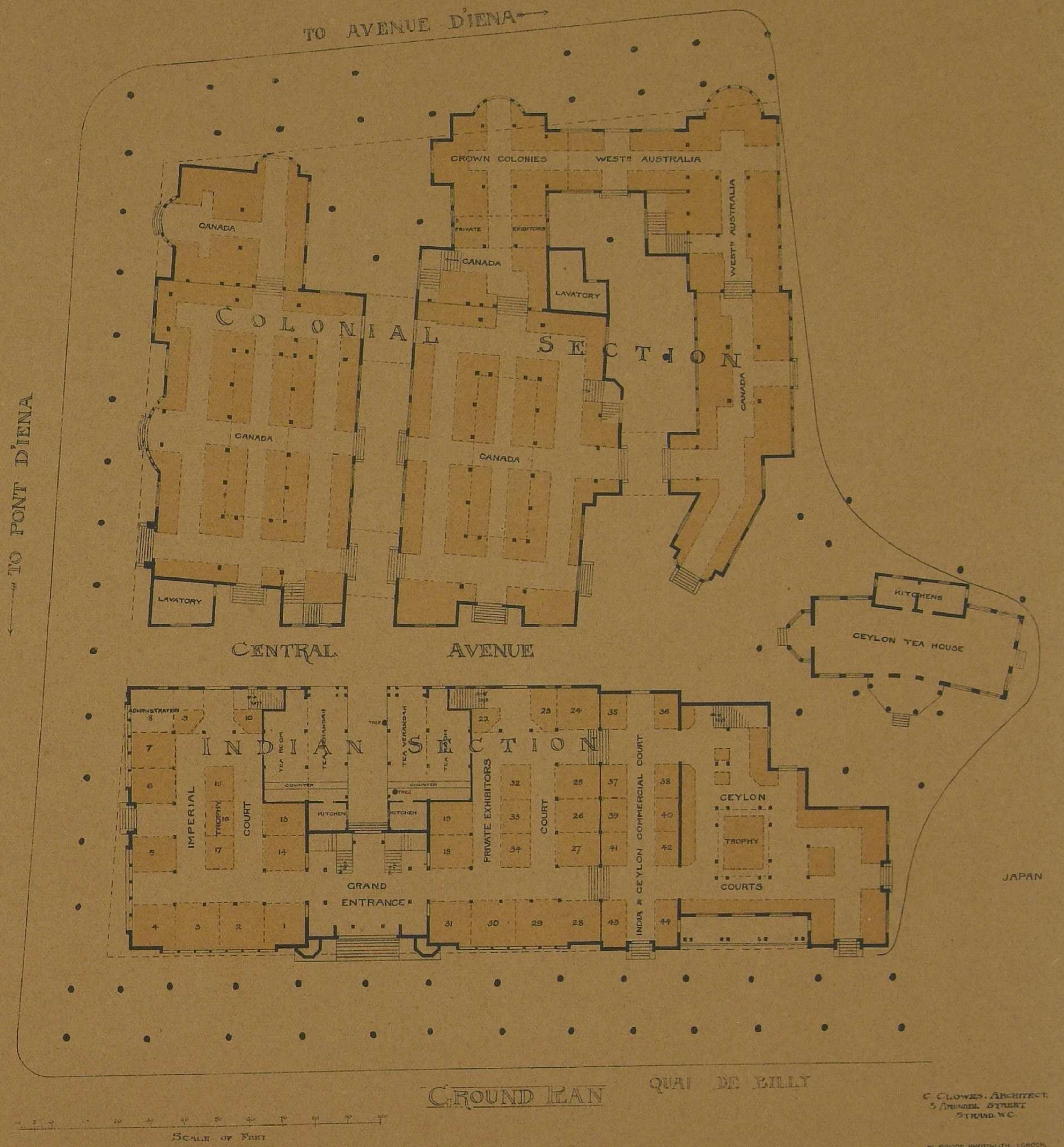


SOUTH · ELEVATION

C. Powes.
ARCHITECT
3 ARUNDEL STREET STRAND
LONDON W.C.

Paris Universal Exhibition 1900

British Colonial & Indian Sections



C. Clowes. Architect.
5 Arundel Street
Strand W.C.

W. Griggs Photo-Lith., London.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION 1900

BRITISH COLONIAL & INDIAN SECTIONS

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Scale of Feet

C. Clowes. Architect.
3 Arundel Street
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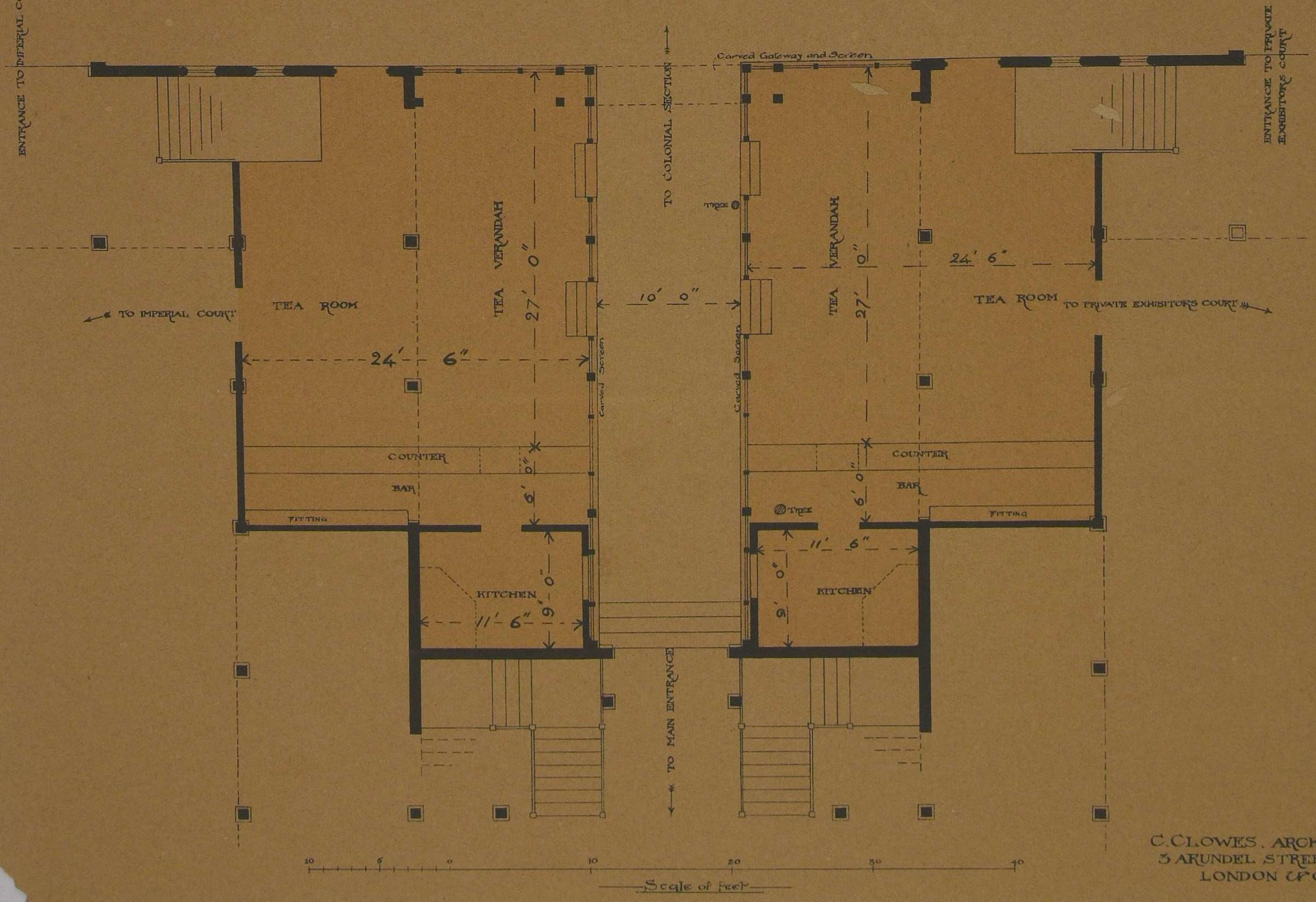
TEA COURTS



C. CLOWES. ARCHITECT
3 ARUNDEL STREET.
LONDON W.C.

Paris Universal Exhibition, 1900.
BRITISH INDIAN SECTION.

76.—Entrance to Indian Tea Courts
from Central Avenue.

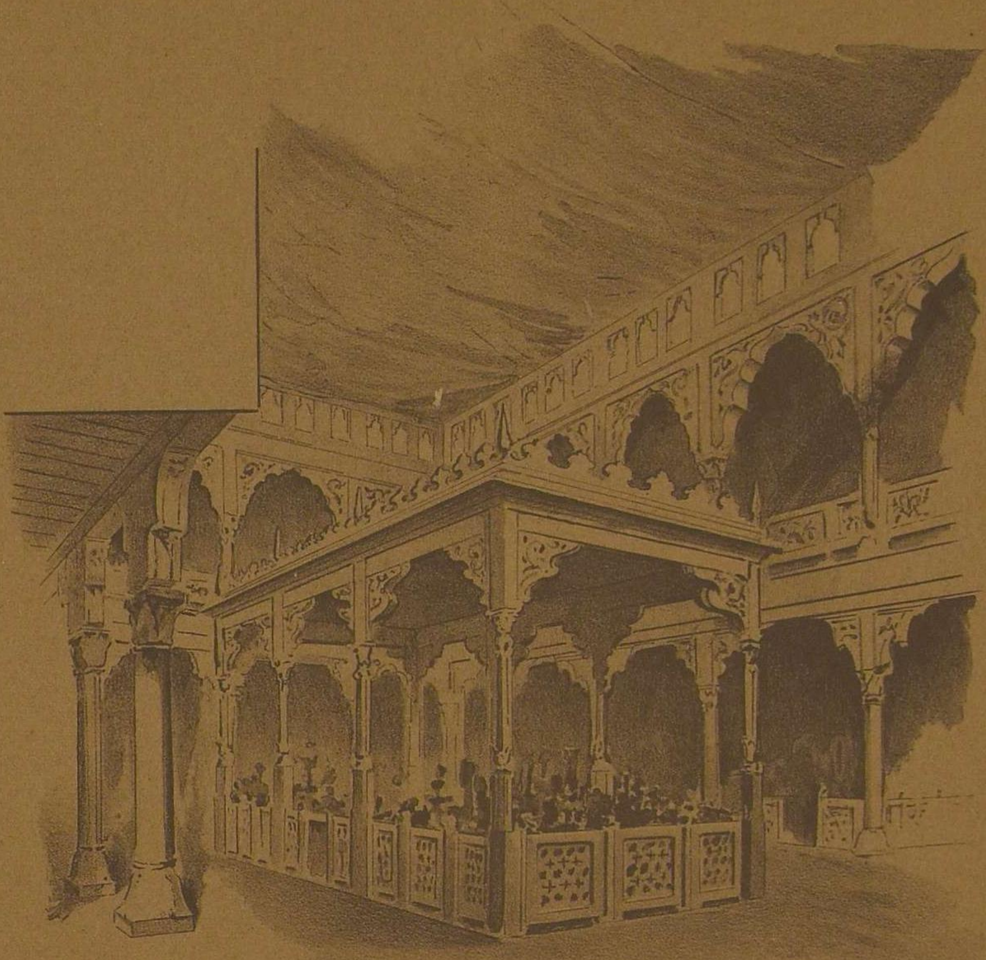
Paris Universal Exhibition, 1900.

British Indian Section.

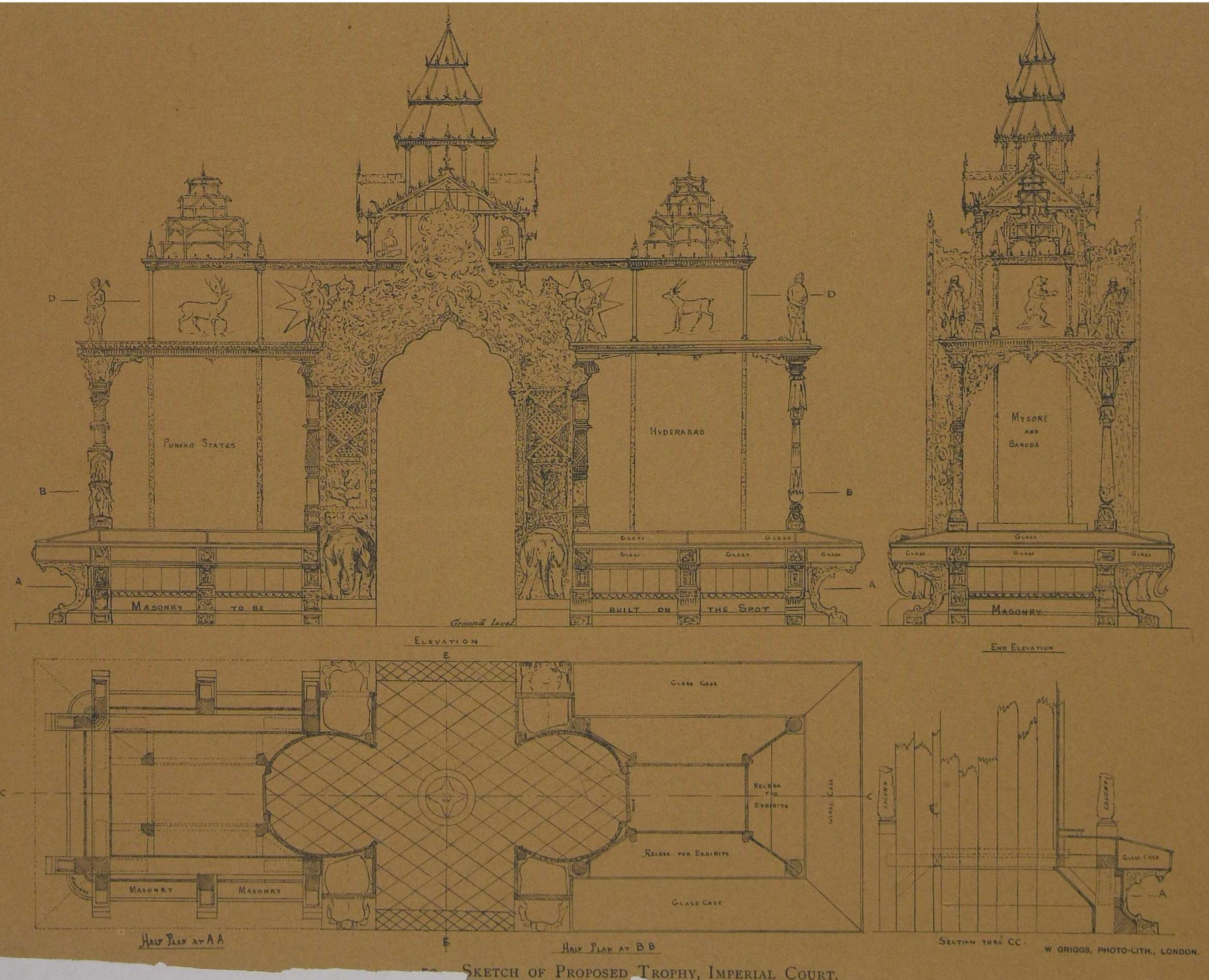
77.—Central Trophy, Imperial Court.

Paris Universal Exhibition, 1900.

BRITISH INDIAN SECTION.



78.—Private Exhibitors Court.



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SKETCH OF PROPOSED TROPHY, IMPERIAL COURT.

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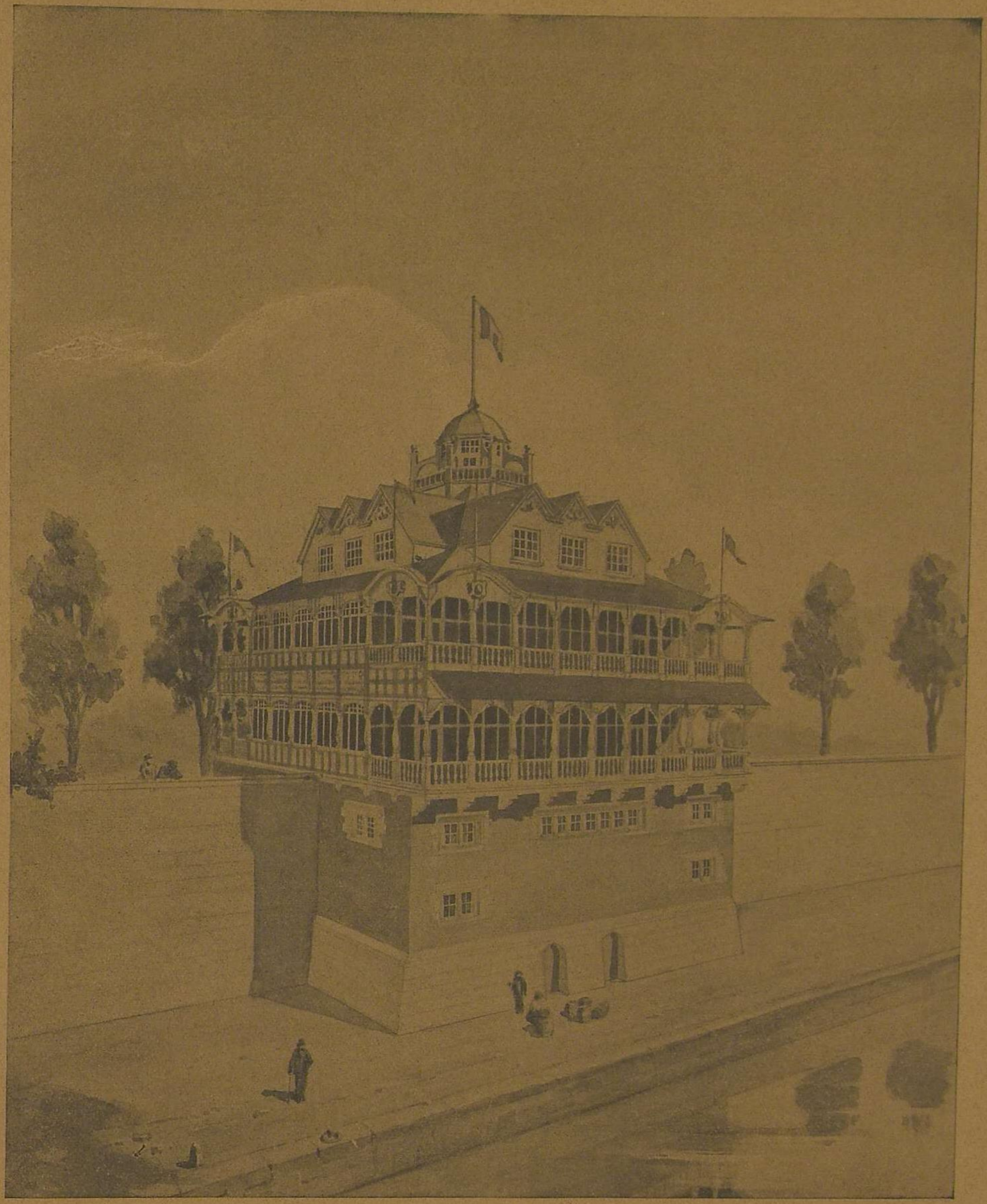

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